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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XIX, No. 7 February 17, 1962 Section I — News

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**Bare-Foot Boy from Detroit:** The grass roots has seen and heard the new "dark horse" from Michigan on a nation-wide quiz program and remains unimpressed, if not unfavorably so. As analyzed by Capitol Hill, this is the reaction from the country to the performance last week of George Romney, symbol of the "compact car," who is now venturing into the field of politics. It comes after some weeks of publicity aimed at making him, first, Governor of Michigan, and then, the GOP candidate for President in 1964.

The pros in the Capitol, who know what the voters in the 50 states are saying, offer the following negative criticism of the man they dub "Gorgeous George."

(1) Romney made crystal clear in his "Meet the Press" TV interview (February 4) that he's chosen the label of Republican only very reluctantly and merely as a means of getting on the ballot. Relating how he "disassociated" himself from both parties, he remarked that he dropped his "nonpartisan" status only when " I was forced to identify as a Republican delegate from Oakland County in order to become a Constitutional Convention delegate candidate."

The pros in Washington note with irony that this confession came only three days after Ike made a big TV pitch to GOP party members all over the country for a bigger, tighter, more loyal and better financed organization to rebuild the party and, especially, to buttress the organization in the cities—if it's to win in '64.

(2) Romney also disclosed his concern that the GOP is the party of business (and not the party of the grass roots and the individual workman). Then he put himself flatly on record against right-to-work laws, thus attacking a fundamental freedom of the worker: no man should be coerced into joining a union in order to get or hold a job. In short, Romney's image looks like that of an industrial magnate, brushing aside individual civil rights in order to make deals with labor bosses. Nineteen states have right-to-work laws and are happy with them. Moreover, voters in many other states would like them. Capitol Hill estimates that quite a large segment of the nation now will reject Romney.

(3) Why is it accepted as "inevitable" (or so the liberal pundits say) that Romney will easily achieve the first step in his political course—winning the governorship of Michigan? A highly respected poll in Michigan does not so indicate. Market Opinion Research finds that Democratic Governor Swainson leads Romney by a five to four margin ten months before election day. It also shows that Romney is actually behind what the same poll indicated for the GOP gubernatorial candidate, Paul Bagwell, at this time two years ago. Bagwell was defeated in the '60 election.

*But how about Romney's alleged appeal to urban Michigan voters? Market Opinion shows him drawing below what Bagwell polled in heavily unionized Wayne County (Detroit) in January,* 1960. *Judging by these figures, not only is Romney failing to win Democratic votes, he's not keeping Republican votes.*

In short, what's this all about? Another publicity blitz? Capitol Hill pros grow more suspicious and much less hospitable to the image of "the bare-foot boy from Detroit." *

**JFK's Gag Rule:** When President Kennedy, by Executive order last week, clamped on the biggest "muzzle" of all by backing Defense Secretary McNamara, who shrouds his muzzlers in secrecy, he invoked "Executive privilege." But a leading "Elder Statesman" of JFK's own party says "no," and criticizes Kennedy for his stand.

Former Democratic Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, long-time active in investigating committees since the early twenties, told HUMAN EVENTS: "I take strong issue with President Kennedy—as I did in other instances with Presidents Truman and Eisenhower—for impeding the constitutional rights, as well as duties, of a congressional committee to obtain necessary information from the Executive arm. I think that the Stennis subcommittee has the right and duty to call the 'censors' and interrogate them."

* "The bare-foot boy from Wall Street" was the label applied to Wendell Willkie by Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes in the 1940 campaign. The advent of Romney today is widely compared with that of Willkie.

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Wheeler recalls how, in 1923-4, he collided with Attorney General Daugherty, who refused Wheeler's committee vital information in the Teapot Dome-Elk Hills oil scandals (which led to the ousting of Secretary of the Interior Fall, later sent to the penitentiary). Again in 1945 he challenged his old friend President Truman over the same issue in the Pearl Harbor probe. And in 1954, he blasted Ike for blocking Senator Joe McCarthy's effort to get information in his Army probe of that year.

Wheeler remains very much impressed with what he calls the "sterling example" set by President Calvin Coolidge in the case of Daugherty. After his Attorney General refused information to the Senate oil probers, Cal dismissed Daugherty (over many GOP objections) and replaced him with the highly respected Harlan Stone (later Chief Justice).

**As Attorney General, Stone opened up all pertinent files to Wheeler and his committee. "No gag rule for Calvin Coolidge or Harlan Stone," remarked Wheeler.**

Wheeler, who has resided in the Nation's Capital since he left Congress in 1946, concludes: "This issue of the right of Congress to receive information from officials in the Executive arm of the government is precious, of the highest importance. The Congress has the constitutional right and duty to check on what goes on in the Executive and to receive such information. Without this, congressional investigations would be crippled. It is disturbing that the President and so many people fail to realize this."

Actually, JFK's real purpose was revealed in his order last week that neither the Defense Department nor the State Department should allow the "censors" to be questioned by Congress. For it is not Secretary McNamara who is blamed for the "gag rule," because it is the State Department which is really responsible for the censoring of most military speeches. The probers, thanks to McNamara, by questioning, established the existence of, and texts of, peculiar and suspicious blue-penciling of military speeches. Now—as former Senator Wheeler sees it—they justifiably want to query and find out the reasons why the actual censors (in the State Department) wielded the blue pencil. Was it at the behest of State Department or White House policy? Was it a policy of "let's be easy on the Communists"? Or was it because of some prejudice of the censors individually? Or was it just stupid mistakes without significance? It is the Senate's right to determine.

The President—says Senator Thurmond, a leader of the probe—should heed what his own brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, said on September 14, 1961:

"I think it is terribly important . . . that the Legislative branch of the government has this ability to check on what we are doing in the Executive branch of the government . . . In the last analysis the group that can best check and insure that it [the Executive branch] is handling its affairs properly is the Congress of the United States. So we will lean over backwards to make sure that they get the information they request."

**NEWBURGH:** For interesting new developments in the famous Newburgh (N.Y.) welfare controversy, see article in Section IV.

**New Line for the Times:** The New York *Times*, which steered US policy makers wrong on Castro, was out plugging a new thesis last week: Khrushchev sincerely desires peace with the West. In five articles receiving front-page billing, *Times* reporter Harrison Salisbury, who recently visited Russia, claimed that the Soviet dictator "has made preservation of peace with the West" the keystone of his foreign policy. The main thrust of the articles strongly intimated that the US must not allow Khrushchev to be replaced by "neo-Stalinist" extremists who would wage war on the West.

Kremlinologists in the Nation's Capital, however, dispute a large part of Salisbury's thesis and remark that he once noted Stalin's peaceful intentions as well. Moreover, the argument behind propping up Khrushchev for fear things may get worse is faulty logic. If Khrushchev is in danger from neo-Stalinists it is not because the latter want war and Khrushchev wants peace, but because Khrushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence hasn't produced as many gains at our expense as the neo-Stalinists would like.

*In order, therefore, for the US successfully to shore up Khrushchev, the US would have to make concessions to the Soviet dictator that would not only please him, but the neo-Stalinists as well—scarcely an ideal policy for us.*

What concerns experts here, however, is that State Department officials have begun to talk up Salisbury's line. It is recalled that the *Times*' line on Cuba foreshadowed our fatal policy of favoring Castro. The question now being asked is: will Harrison Salisbury turn out to be another Herbert Matthews (the *Times*' sponsor of Castro)?

**Atomic Testing:** News reports of the President's press conference last week left the impression that he may resume atmospheric testing shortly. This may be true, but there were other strong indications that Kennedy has not yet made up his mind on the matter, indeed, is thinking of postponing such a decision.

For one thing, Kennedy refused to say flatly whether he would test or not. Moreover, New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent Rowland Evans, Jr., who is close to the White House, reported last week that "it is now doubtful that the United States will resume nuclear tests in the atmosphere until one new approach to the Soviet Union—a dramatic one—is attempted." Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, has also told HUMAN EVENTS that the President has not yet told him "when or if" such testing may begin.



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According to the New York *Times,* UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson and the President's top scientific adviser, Jerome Wiesner, are the chief opponents of testing at this time and, apparently, hold great sway over Kennedy on this subject. (HUMAN EVENTS pointed out Wiesner's "soft" views on March 3, 1961.)

Any Presidential decision not to resume testing would fly in the face of a December report issued by none other than Dr. Hans Bethe, a top US scientist who had been adamant against testing in the past. Bethe's report indicated the Soviets had scored breakthroughs in nuclear knowledge as a result of recent testing and that the US should resume testing in the atmosphere.

**Adoula's Visit:** The Administration has given Adoula the royal treatment in his visit to Washington and the press has echoed the White House line that the Congolese Premier is a good, solid "moderate." Little, however, has been mentioned of Adoula's maiden speech before the UN where he claimed that the late, pro-Red Lumumba was his "national hero" and that Gizenga was "his good friend."

• Last week it was also revealed that Adoula had hired a public relations firm to build up his "moderate" image—Milburn McCarty Associates in New York. Papers filed by the firm with the Justice Department under the Foreign Agents Registration Act reveal that McCarty Associates has spent $29,500 of the central government's money since December 1, 1961, when it was hired. This would mean nearly $180,000 a year, which would be more than Katanga spent in the US over a 15-month period. This spending by Katanga caused State Department official Carl T. Rowan to intimate that all who supported Katanga were victims of its lobby.

**Farm Program:** Republican congressmen from both rural and urban areas are laying down a heavy barrage of fire against President Kennedy's farm program, now before the House Agriculture Committee. Many are calling it a "scheme for socialization" and agree with the GOP publication, *Battle Line,* which says it would make Secretary Orville Freeman a "farm czar ruling with an iron hand."

**"In effect," commented Charles Shuman, president of the largest farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, "this will lead to agricultural dictatorship administered by the socialists in Washington."**

For the first time, say farm experts, this program (HR 10010) would put all major crops not only under production but marketing controls. If this legislation is passed, the government will also be in a position to give the farmers a like-it-or-lump-it proposition. The government could tell the feed grain farmers, for example, to either accept the price support programs and the quotas or get no price supports at all. If the farmers refuse to join the program, moreover, the Commodity Credit Corporation could sell up to ten million tons of feed grain on the market, thus depressing market prices.

These threats are just two more sticks to ensure that the farmers will vote to be clothed in "Czar" Freeman's socialist strait jacket.

**Walker Enters Politics:** Reportedly both Senators Thurmond (D.-S.C.) and Tower (R.-Texas) urged General Walker not to enter the Texas gubernatorial race. It is said both advised Walker that he could set a great example by crusading for his cause but that entering politics would impair his image. Both Tower and Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Texas) reportedly urged Walker to forestall poltical entry until after he appeared before the muzzling hearings and then possibly enter politics as a Republican.

**Stockpiling:** The Senate's "big two" in the field of economy, Virginia Democrat Harry Byrd and Delaware Republican John J. Williams, have begun offensives to reduce the government inventories of stockpiled strategic materials.

Williams stated that the size of the stockpiles—which "astonished" President Kennedy and which are worth about $8 billion—had been a matter of public record for years. Williams wondered whether President Kennedy would be "astonished" to know that on nine different roll-call votes as a Senator, Kennedy had voted to increase the overly large stockpiles eight times. The Delaware lawmaker stated that Kennedy's "five year voting record as a member of the United States Senate has been consistently in support of providing more and more money to buy these minerals which are being piled up in unnecessary quantities."

Senator Byrd is calling for Congress to direct Kennedy to sell $3.4 billion in stockpiled strategic materials. The Virginian said that "if we could get money from this excessive accumulation of materials flowing into the treasury we might be able to balance the budget and keep from increasing the debt limit."

**Rusk and Tito:** Secretary of State Dean Rusk defended continued aid to Yugoslavia before a House subcommittee last week on the grounds that Yugoslavia is not only "independent" from Moscow but is not using American aid to advance the Communist global offensive. It would seem, however, that Rusk has not looked closely at all the facts, including the following:

(1) While American officers were training Yugoslavian pilots in Texas, Cuban exiles and intelli-

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gence reports show that 30 Yugoslavians, nearly one-third of them airmen, appeared on the reviewing stand in Cuba this January to help Castro celebrate the anniversary of his rise to power.

(2) Earl H. Voss, in the April 8, 1961, Washington *Star*, pointed out that Yugoslavia in about a year's time granted credits of well over $100 million to India, Ceylon, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Morocco and Ghana. By perhaps something less than coincidence, these are the "neutralist" countries in which the Communists have made their biggest inroads and are concentrating their heaviest activities.

(3) At the Belgrade conference of "neutrals" last year, Tito supported Russia's resumption of nuclear tests and her stand on Berlin. In February of last year, he recognized Communist stooge Antoine Gizenga as the leader of the Congo.

**More on Goodwin:** Presidential protege Richard Goodwin, moved over to the State Department, showed up at the recent Punta del Este conference to play once again the role of *enfant terrible*.

Goodwin, now Deputy Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs, was a White House aide last year at the first hemisphere clambake in Uruguay. At that time he earned the wrath of congressional leaders for huddling with Cuban Communist "Che" Guevara.

Iowa's Bourke Hickenlooper, ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on Latin America, was an official observer at the recent conference. He reports that Goodwin showed up early at Punta del Este and informed Latin diplomats that the US wanted a "united front" against Castro even if the wording in any declaration was weak and indecisive.

This was contrary to the position taken by Secretary of State Rusk who wanted the toughest possible resolution, even if adoption was not unanimous.

**Senator Hickenlooper personally went to Secretary Rusk and told him that he would leave the conference unless Goodwin were "muzzled." Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), chairman of the subcommittee, backed up his Iowa colleague. Rusk refused to defend Goodwin, and continued to work for a hard stand.**

These Hickenlooper disclosures back up HUMAN EVENTS' reports of February 3 and 10 that Kennedy advisers Goodwin, Schlesinger and Rostow were not the type of men to fight for a hard line at the conference.

**Nice to Neutralism:** The controversial State Department has scored a signal success for its "let's be nice to neutralism" policy, which fosters foreign governments who play the neutralist game and develops international socialism. It was in Italy, where Ambassador Clare Luce worked so hard for so long to buttress the anti-Communist Christian Democratic party, that the event took place—last week the Italian Premier (a Christian Democrat) reformed his coalition center government and made it "left of center." He sought and got the support of the Socialists under Pietro Nenni, long time fellow traveler of the Reds and a neutralist.

This decision culminated efforts (first reported in HUMAN EVENTS on December 15) of the US State Department to get Christian Democratic Premier Fanfani to take this step. The influence of US diplomats (including Averell Harriman) to pull this off has stirred up Italian politicos and aroused the ire of Italian conservatives, notably the Liberals (the free enterprise party).

La Voce Repubblicana *said*: *"Top leaders in Kennedy's government heartily and enthusiastically welcome any move in favor of a left-of-center government and program."* Lo Specchio *remarks on "the enthusiasm which Ambassador Rheinhardt [of the US] has shown towards Nenni as well as the enthusiasm by Harriman and other New Frontier leaders for the extreme leftists."*

**De Gaulle's Troubles:** US diplomats (as in Italy) are reportedly seeking to play ball with left-of-center politicos in France who have come out of their holes and are mounting a formidable drive against de Gaulle. The conservative politicos (like former Premier Antoine Pinay) also are getting active, but do not direct their fire at the "grand General," whose popularity with the people is wide and deep. Pinay and those like him want de Gaulle to dismiss Debre, de Gaulle's puppet Premier, who is universally unpopular. But de Gaulle refuses.

Not all the generals are critical of de Gaulle. Notable among these is General Massu, the paratroop idol of the Army, who although disciplined by de Gaulle last year has subsequently been given command of the key mobile forces in the Alsace-Lorraine area. He stands firmly behind de Gaulle.

Conservative politicos admit privately that the Army will remain loyal to the "grand General" and that de Gaulle can stay in power as long as he wants to—only assassination can remove him. In that case, it is admitted, chaos could take over.

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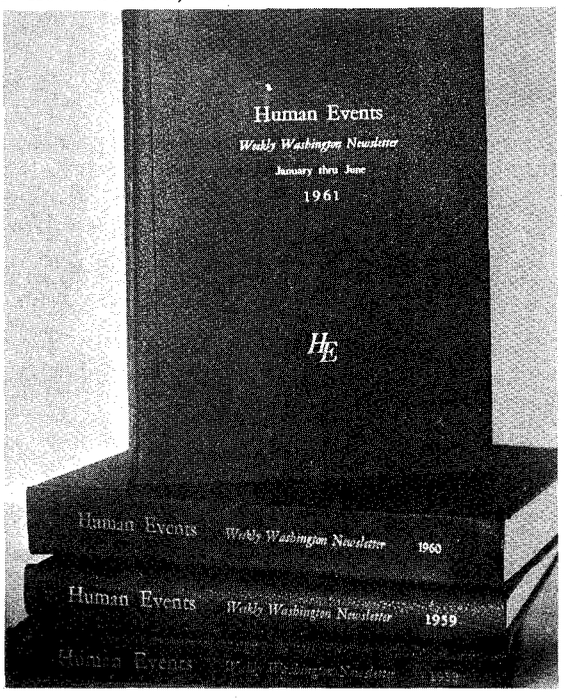


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*Thunder on the Left*

# *Pat Brown's Extremists*

*By FULTON LEWIS, JR.*
*From The Top of the News*

There are interesting facets of political warfare strategy evolving in California, where the big fight for the governorship is coming up later this year, and a Democratic document which the Republicans have managed to get their hands on is likely to play a very prominent part in the campaign, regardless of whom the Republican candidate turns out to be.

The Democratic candidate will be Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown and this document is going to be something of a millstone around his neck because he will have to either repudiate it and thus incur the wrath of the state Democratic organization or accept it as he is supposed to do and adopt these positions as his own. The document is a collection of 12 resolutions adopted by the California Democratic Council, which is made up of representatives of some 500 Democratic clubs over the state who met in February, 1961, in Fresno.

Here they are:

"Remold the United Nations into a world organization that can enact and interpret and enforce world law upon individuals and governments alike.

"Demand that the United States disarm, even if negotiations to achieve world disarmament fail, even if the USSR does not disarm.

"Include Red China in negotiations to halt nuclear tests.

"Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"Abolish all loyalty oaths, state and Federal.

"Oppose all legislation which would inhibit the powers of the United States Supreme Court.

"Outlaw secret congressional committee hearings (thus making top secret testimony available to the public and others).

"Strip the Postmaster General of powers to halt the use of the US mails by the purveyors of pornographic materials.

"Extend the right to organize and the right to strike to all public employes, firemen, police officers and so forth.

"Extend all-out Federal aid to education, including funds for teachers' salaries.

"Request the President to review the Morton Sobel treason conviction to secure 'ultimate justice' (vindication).

"Increase economic aid to underdeveloped nations and reduce military assistance abroad."

# Shell: Rising Star?

JOSEPH C. SHELL of Los Angeles, Republican Floor Leader of the California Assembly, who is running for the GOP nomination for Governor of California, is the most conservative of the candidates of either party.

*SHELL*

His GOP opponents are Richard Nixon and ex-Lieutenant Governor Harold Powers. Nixon is under fire from Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, the former Vice President being charged with not being hostile enough to "right-wing extremists." Nixon has been critical of the John Birch Society, but Brown insists that Nixon's attacks have not been strong enough. In other words, they do not satisfy the New Frontierists.

Powers is making an open bid for the vote of those who had intended to support former Governor Goodwin Knight. Knight quit the race for health reasons. Powers has repeatedly said that his views and Knight's are similar.

**Shell is beginning to impress observers with his vigorous campaigning. He is traveling the state in a private Bonanza plane and has made more than 400 speeches, visiting crossroads that haven't seen a candidate in years.**

Shell's continuous refrain is that if Big-Spender "Pat" Brown is re-elected, California will go down the same road as Michigan and be insolvent before the second Brown term is over.

Other frequently-used assertions of Shell include: "I'm sick of calling people liberals when they're basically socialists"; "I find a very great surge of conservatism in California—no, not a surge, but an explosion . . . "

Shell makes no apologies for the fact that his appeal is to all-out conservatives.

## Gallup's Sample

L. B. Lane, Vice President of the Lane Company, Inc., Altavista, Virginia, wrote George Gallup asking how many persons he polled in the Gallup poll of August 30 on the question of "whom they preferred for the Presidency—Rockefeller or Goldwater?"

Dr. Gallup's answer is that 1,648 persons were polled. The proportion of people in the various regions of the country in this poll was as follows:

**East . . . . 29 percent**
**Midwest . . . . 32 per cent**
**South . . . . 25 per cent**
**West . . . . 14 per cent**



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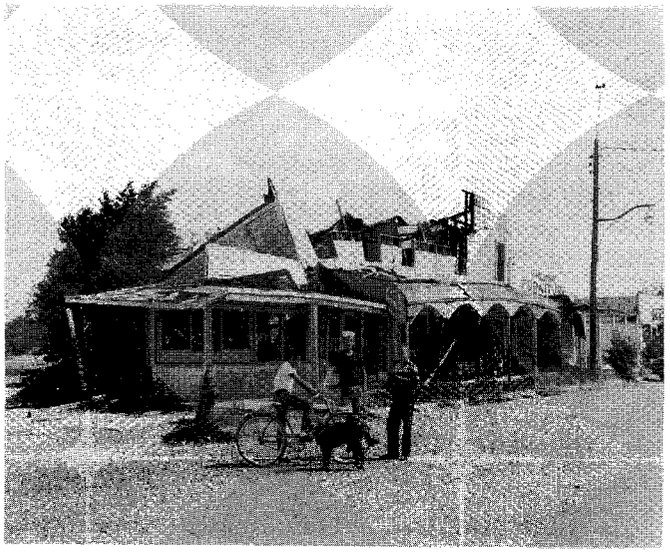

## *Bargain Prices in Wink, Texas*

The Wink, Texas, Urban Renewal Agency conducted a property auction in late January to rid itself of 35 buildings on land it had purchased for the ghost town's urban renewal project.

The buildings, plus the land they stood on, cost the agency $80,100. The auction brought in a mere $6,196. Prices ranged from a low of 50 cents to a high of $4,100—for what the Winkler County *News* described as a "standard house."

The purchaser of the 50-cent building bought three others. His total cost for the four: $11.25. The agency originally paid $2,950 for the four structures and land.

Another man bought five buildings for $335. The agency paid $13,450 for land and improvements when it acquired them. A nearby Kermit man paid $109 for four structures which cost the agency $10,225. A Kermit flower shop paid $100 for a $2,250 item, and another Kermit man bought for $105 a building which had cost the agency $3,500.

Purchasers of the buildings were given 60 days to clear the structures from the land and return it to the agency. The land was not part of the sale, the third to be conducted in Wink.

The Federal Urban Renewal Agency announced last summer that Wink (population, 1,863) had qualified for loans ($1,034,758) and grants ($891,868) totaling almost $2 million. It thereby became the smallest town in the nation to take part in urban renewal.

Skeptics said the money would help residents of this ghost town to "get out," and many residents of the once-populous West Texas oil town agreed. Even the director of the Wink Urban Renewal Agency conceded this. (See "Uncle Sam Playing Santa to Once Oil-Wealthy Wink," HUMAN EVENTS, August 11, 1961.

Wink's bargain prices suggest this indeed will come to pass.

# Capitol Hill Comment

Before the Congress surrendered (through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act adopted in 1934) its constitutional obligation to supervise foreign commerce, tariff on dutiable items averaged over 50 per cent. Today the average is 12 per cent and nearly 40 per cent of all imports are on a free list, paying no duty at all. The law contains a "peril point" clause originally intended to provide relief for industries suffering from the impact of foreign imports, but the administration of this clause has been a monumental failure.

—*Congressman William K. Van Pelt (R.-Wisc.)*

* * *

**This farm mess is a national disgrace and a national scandal paid for by US taxpayers twice—once with subsidy checks and once again by higher food prices. No amount of patchwork can cure the situation.**

—*Congressman Craig Hosmer (R.-Calif.)*

* * *

The "Timid Toms" of the State Department have fallen for the Communist line of causing people to fear that we would "escalate into a nuclear war" if we take any actions that would oppose Communist aggression. On the other hand, the same rule does not apply in pushing the overthrow of anti-Communists, such as Batista, Trujillo and Tshombe.

—*Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.)*

* * *

**Our government is still using the taxpayers' money in peculiar ways. Recently $12 million in US funds was made available to several Latin American countries to help control coffee production and reduce coffee surpluses. If the program works it means higher prices for both the Latin Americans producing coffee and for the coffee consumers here in the United States.**

—*Congressman Clarence J. Brown (R.-Ohio)*

* * *

It is a mystery to me, and I wish someone could explain the paradox which permits honest men to publicly advocate states' rights, the free enterprise system, elimination of Federal controls, adherence to the basic principles of a free society, and then turn right around and urge support of candidates who are part of an administration and a party leadership dedicated to insuring the passage of programs directly opposed to these fundamental principles.

—*Congressman Bruce Alger (R.-Texas)*

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*GUESS WE'LL JUST HAVE TO GET ALONG WITHOUT HIM*

BUT, BOBBY! WHO'S GOING TO RUN ALL THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS WHILE YOU'RE AWAY HANDLING STATE AFFAIRS?
WORLD TOUR
PARRISH
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## Skeptical View of Pollstering

Polls should be viewed with the utmost of skepticism. This is the opinion of almost everyone who has made a study of polls. One proof is that polls often say that the New York *Times* has circulation three times the figure given by the New York *Times*. To claim to be a daily reader of the New York *Times* is a "status symbol."

Another of the innumerable proofs recently came from Pittsburgh. The steel metropolis has three commerical TV stations and a full-time educational station. A poll reported that three-fourths of the people questioned said there should be "more educational programs" on television. However, only 4 per cent of this 75 per cent said they had looked at any of the educational station's offerings the preceding week and it is believed that many of this 4 per cent answered affirmatively only for the purpose of convincing the pollster that they were genuine "seekers after culture."

Commenting on the Pittsburgh poll, a Chicago *Tribune* editorial suggested that "Most people do not practice at the television dial what they preach to the pollster".

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**"Today we are not lacking in specific indications that we are drifting toward a featherbed economy . . . . I am not referring merely to the make-work rules adopted by some unions . . . . Among these weakening influences are monopolies of any kind, pressure groups seeking selfish advantage at the expense of the whole [nation], and lethargy, indifference or ignorance on the part of the public."**

*—Dwight D. Eisenhower*

# 'Where Will It End?'

*By Congressman H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)*

One of Kennedy's major recommendations in his State of the Union message is a program of medical care for the aged (regardless of need) tied to the social security system.

While progress has been made in seeing that our needy elder citizens are provided with adequate health care, few people would question that more can and should be done in this field. Unlike Kennedy, however, I refuse to believe that the sole responsibility rests with the Federal government.

**It is interesting to note that the President failed to make any mention in his message of the tremendous costs involved. Workers now pay up to $150 a year in social security taxes, and this rate is scheduled to rise to $174 in 1963, $198 in 1966 and $222 in 1969. EMPLOYERS MATCH THESE PAYMENTS.**

Add medical care benefits and it will, of course, be necessary to boost the tax rate higher if the social security system is to remain actuarially sound. And make no mistake about it—once the program is started there will be pressure for more liberalized health benefits, not to mention continued demands for ever-increasing cash benefits. With each new benefit, the tax rate will have to be raised.

Where will it all end? How much of a social security tax burden can workers and employers carry in addition to their already grinding property, income and other taxes?

There is the very real danger . . . that it could lead to: (1) destruction of the entire social security system because of the inability of employes and employers alike to carry the tax load; or (2) complete socialized medicine for every man, woman and child in the country.

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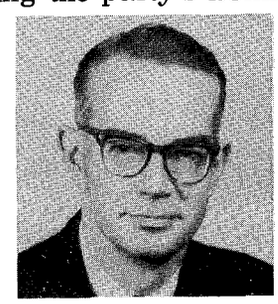
## *Connecticut Race*

Republican chances to win the governorship in Connecticut must be good, if the number of top-flight political leaders seeking the party's nomination is an indication. Four have announced; three others—including former Governor John Lodge—may jump in.


*LUPTON*

The Hartford *Courant's* Jack Zaiman, the State's No. 1 political commentator, says "entry for the governorship nomination of State Senator John M. Lupton, the leader of the conservative wing of the state GOP, has made the contest more than a personal test. The party is considering his move as a test between the liberals and the conservatives in the GOP."



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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

*The word for idiot, as used by the ancient Greeks, was a person who did not take part in politics.*

Vol. XIX, No. 7—Section III

February 17, 1962

# Reuther Quietly Plans New Unionizing Drive

*By VICTOR RIESEL*

WALTER REUTHER, chairman of labor's new national organizing division, soon will launch his organizing drive across the land, mostly in the North—not broadside, but with strategic target areas in mind. He hopes for hundreds of thousands of recruits. He is practical enough to realize he may wind up with a corporal's guard.

His militancy has not mellowed. The targets have narrowed. There no longer are millions of unskilled to rally in mass throngs in the steel and auto belts of the land. There are, he has told colleagues, hundreds of thousands of non-union white-collar workers.

In one auto firm alone, there are some 90,000 unorganized office and technical workers he considers eligible for membership in his United Auto Workers. Elsewhere, there are hundreds of thousands more in his industry alone. He will reach for them. But he is not quite certain how.

**Uncertainty does not come from lack of practice, but from realism. Reuther has been helping financially and strategically the 40,000 members of the New York City American Federation of Teachers which have just won the right to bargain with the big town. He will help them fight for an unprecedented contract.**

From New York he went on to Washington, where he talked publicly and privately with his colleagues in what the labor people call the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. They heard Reuther say he and they will launch the drive regardless of what the rest of labor does.

They talked, not in the bravado challenge of John L. Lewis' era, of invading the South. They talked of five possible target areas:

• They spoke of going into California—especially the big industrial belts around Los Angeles and toward the Mexican line.

• They spoke of the "electronic" circle in the suburbs of Boston.

• They analyzed what they could do successfully in the big electronic and aircraft plants—such as Grumman—in the Long Island suburbs of New York City.

• They took a good look at the figures and lay-out of the plants around Chicago's industrial belt.

• They analyzed the heavily industrialized state of New Jersey, where their friend Governor Hughes has just taken office.

They mentioned the "Philadelphia Plan"—something they referred to as a concentration of co-operating unions zeroing in on a plant or several plants.

They will need money and organizers. Reuther thought they could create a pool of skilled organizers. Under his plan the other unions would peel off some of their field men and make them available to the central organizing division.

**Unions would then peacefully discuss which union eventually would get a newly-organized plant, instead of competing among themselves for the membership. They talked of the feud between the former CIO unions and the old craft—construction—unions.**

They heard of a private, four-man peace meeting called by George Meany in his office at the national AFL-CIO headquarters. Meany the AFL-CIO president, was there. So was Neil Haggerty, the man who came out of California to lead the 3.5 million members of the construction and building trades unions. There was peacemaker Al Hayes, leader of the million-member machinists union; and Walter Reuther, of course. They were cordial. They left believing their lawyers could write a pact, an agreement on goals which would end the feud which many predicted would end the AFL-CIO.

Reuther hasn't mellowed. His militancy now is tempered by realism. He'll go to the mid-winter AFL-CIO high command session in Bal Harbour late in February and urge the other union chiefs to join with him. Some will. Some won't. But Walter Reuther is on the march again. No bugles this time. He wants results. Time for bugles later.

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## *Jack Goes to the Symphony*

Jacqueline Kennedy has a mind of her own and knows how to get what she wants, says *Look* magazine's *Insider's Newsletter,* which offered the following example:

Culture-minded Jacqueline wanted Jack to take her to the symphony. Hubby's reply: "No!"

Soon after, Jack was to pose before the Girl Scouts. But an emergency arose, so he could not appear. The President sent word to Jacqueline that he wished her to substitute for him. Jacqueline's reply: "No!"

Jack agreed to go to the symphony.

# JFK Insults Negroes

*From the New York Daily News*

President Kennedy's pet project for a new Federal Department of Urban Affairs was turned down by a House Rules Committee majority—five Republicans, four Democrats.

Thereupon the President, in what came as close to a fit of rage as he seems able to get, told a news conference that he will set up the new department by executive decree. This would stand unless either house of Congress vetoed it within 60 days.

As first Secretary of Urban Affairs, Mr. Kennedy added, he intends to appoint Robert C. Weaver, now Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Mr. Weaver is a Negro, and an able public servant to the best of our information.

Thus, the President is using Weaver in a bald and brassy effort to buy Negro votes by adding a Negro to the Cabinet. Thereby, it seems to us, the President insults the intelligence of all Negro voters.

He also drags a political red herring across the real issue in the Department of Urban Affairs dispute.

The real issue is whether this thing is needed. We believe it is not, and we aren't alone in that belief.

It would certainly freeze a new horde of bureaucrats onto the Federal payrolls and the taxpayers' backs. It would in all likelihood encourage cities to crawl to Washington for solutions of problems they should solve on their own, and give Washington a stranglehold on these cities.

We hope that at least one house of Congress will keep this real issue in mind and will massacre the new department if the President creates it.

---

**Suggestion for '64:** Form a coalition of the Northern Democrats and the Modern Republicans and call it the United Givers.

# *Let's Repudiate Extremism*

*By Congressman John M. Ashbrook (R.-Ohio)*

We are hearing a great deal about extremism these days. Of course, not too much about socialism, communism, welfarism or any of the extremes which would basically alter our heritage but rather about those who are anti-Communist, pro-Constitution and pro-American. There are some extremists in our society. We all agree. The guns of the left have been turned on conservatives rather than extremists, however.

Some groups, such as the ADA, have even gone to the point where they have started to ask us to repudiate any group which in their opinion might be "extremist" in nature. The majority party's leadership at a recent $100-a-plate dinner in Washington announced that they would make "extremism" an issue in this election.

Some groups have delved into the past and obtained letters that some so-called extremist might have written years ago and have left no stone unturned to hang this tag on those of a different political persuasion.

In looking through the old files of the *Democratic Digest,* official publication of the Democratic party, I find this article on page 28 of the March, 1936, issue:

### AMERICAN GUILLOTINE

**The original guillotine which decapitated King Louis XVI, loyal friend of the American colonies when they needed a friend, was sold in France on St. Valentine's Day for $167.**

**With American liberties at stake it might not be inappropriate to buy that guillotine and set it up in front of the new judicial temple which frowns across the park that separates it from the Capitol.**

Shades of the "impeach Earl Warren" movement!

It would seem that those who merely want to impeach a Supreme Court Justice—or even the Chief Justice—are rank moderates. Of course, we must remember that this was in conjunction with the all-out attack on the Supreme Court of the Thirties following the NRA decision.

I assure you that if you read the issues of the *Democratic Digest* you will agree that there is nothing jocular or facetious about the presentation of the article, "American Guillotine." Of course, this was extremism of the left and as everyone knows, that is not the dangerous kind. Yes, let us all go forward and repudiate extremism.

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# UN Flag Comes Down

WALLACE J. Puchalski, Mayor of Northampton, Massachusetts, announced that Northampton will no longer fly the UN flag alongside the American flag in front of the City Hall.

Responding to the objections of many local citizens, he has substituted the flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the UN flag.

Protests against the decision of the Mayor, a Republican, are being organized by former Mayor Durbin H. Wells, a Democrat, who said:

"The time has now come to question Mr. Puchalski's actions in our city's highest office. It is a lofty point from which he would lower the UN flag and in which he would stoop to such base political finagling as is recounted here. . . . Our patience is exhausted. We can, we must, no longer remain silent."

Mayor Puchalski issued a formal reply, part of which follows:

"I would like to ask the former Mayor who is so concerned about the use of this controversial flag to do the people of our city a constructive service by giving us some workable suggestions on how we may lessen the impact of taxes on local property owners, resulting from the unbridled spending that prevailed during the past two years when Wells was Mayor.

"The budget sheets now being presented for 1962 demonstrate that our former Mayor, in a local sense, had no more respect for the taxpayers than do some of the long-haired personages engaged in promoting the world welfare state at American expense. . . . There is a wide divergence of opinion on the worth and works of the UN. To fly the UN flag as symbolic of American public opinion is much too premature at this point. The UN has yet to win that right, many people believe."

WHEN I CAN'T PAY MY BILLS, WHAT AM I TO DO?
YOU MIGHT TRY DOING WHAT I HAVE TO DO— LIVE WITHIN YOUR MEANS!
REQUEST FOR ANOTHER DEBT LIMIT BOOST
THE FEDERAL GOV'T
TAXPAYER

# *JFK Public Relations*

The following is an extract from a January 30 story in the Washington *Post* by Carroll Kilpatrick, who specializes in political reporting:

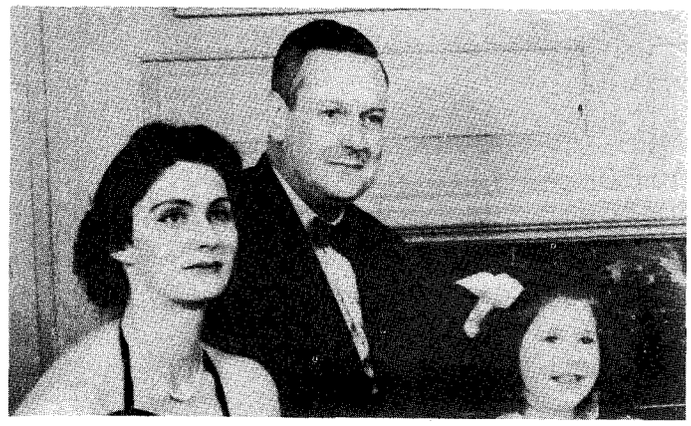
". . . Some of President Kennedy's supporters wonder why he lavishes time on critical editors, Republican leaders and hostile businessmen.

"When a White House staff officer suggested to the President last month that he should not bother with his press critics, the President brushed him aside with the remark: 'I talked to George Sokolsky yesterday.'

"A generally critical columnist, Sokolsky surprised his readers recently with praise not only of the President but also of Adlai E. Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations.

"Last week, the President entertained at luncheon a dozen editors and publishers of some of the largest newspapers in the country, the overwhelming majority of whom are vigorous Republicans and confirmed critics of the New Frontier.

"One of them, on leaving, was heard to remark that the President had persuaded him on the issue of buying United Nations bonds. This publisher was ready to support the proposal after hearing the President's explanation of why he thought it was in the national interest."



## *Murrays Visit Kennedy*

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Murray of Bedford, New York, had a ten-minute visit with President Kennedy at 9:45 on the morning of January 6, after having a private tour of the White House. The Murrays have been personal friends of Kennedy since the days when the President was a freshman Congressman. They were his guests at both his wedding and his inauguration.

When Kennedy asked why they were in Washington, they replied that they are members of the loyal opposition, attending the HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference. Only slightly taken aback, Mr. Kennedy asked the Murrays why they didn't join the Republicans. "They lose too often" was the equally facetious answer of the Murrays.



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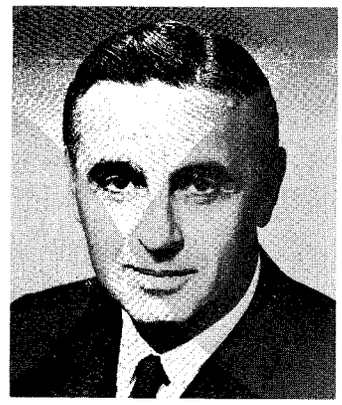
*UDALL*

*FREEMAN*

*DAY*



*RIBICOFF*

# What Congressmen Think

KENNEDY'S cabinet officer who "has done the poorest job" is Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall—according to a poll taken by *Redbook* and published in its February issue.

Second-poorest cabinet officer is Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture; third poorest, Postmaster General Edward Day; fourth poorest, Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

"Doing the best job"—according to the poll of congressmen—is Defense Secretary Robert McNamara; tied for second are Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon.

David Lawrence was rated by congressmen as writing the most influential column and Drew Pearson was ranked second. Lawrence's rating above Pearson surprised many since Lawrence's column appears in less than half as many newspapers as the Pearson column (Lawrence, 300; Pearson, 650).

The poll, representing the opinion of congressmen of both parties, listed Senators Richard Russell (D.-Ga.) and Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), in that order, as the two "most admired Senators."

Democrat Howard Smith of Virginia, the arch-conservative Chairman of the House Rules Committee, got the No. 1 rating as the "most admired member of the House."

**The high ratings given these conservatives is in contrast with the numerical composition of the two houses.**

Northern Democrats alone have close to a majority in the House of Representatives. In the Senate Northern Democrats, excepting only Senator Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, cast an overwhelmingly liberal vote.

In addition, there are 20 or 30 liberals among the roughly 100 Southern Democrats in the House.

The Republican party strength in the House includes 15 or 20 "moderns." The proportions are not far different in the Senate.

With liberals holding such a decisive official majority, how does it happen that when they cast their "admiration" vote conservatives do so well?

**The answer is that many liberal-voting congressmen are conservative by conviction; but they represent districts controlled primarily by the AFL-CIO and other powerful pressure blocs.**

However, when they can express confidential opinions that will not be attributed to them, they vote the way they feel.

The moral is that if conservatives will direct their attention to the grass roots—and especially on election day if they will get out the full conservative vote—many weather-vane congressmen will shift their voting record toward the right because that's what they believe.

**HALP!**

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Vol. XIX, No. 7—Section IV

HUMAN EVENTS

February 17, 1962

# NBC's 'White Paper' and Newburgh's Reaction

## *Citizens, Officials Reject Slanted TV Report*

FEW TELEVISION DOCUMENTARIES have aroused so much controversy as NBC's one-hour "Battle of Newburgh—White Paper No. 9," Chet Huntley narrating (Sunday night, January 28, 1962). The program purported to be objective and neutral, but the composite effect was to suggest that the relief reform program put into effect by Newburgh was cruel and heartless to the blind, the aged and the needy.

In Newburgh—where the people know first-hand what is going on—the reaction was explosive. Said the Newburgh *Evening News:*

> "Instead of a white paper on welfare, a documentary with fair and impartial reporting, the network's presentation to the nation looked more like a hatchet job on the city . . . The final version of 'The Battle of Newburgh' left the grossly misleading impression that the entire city is run down, poverty stricken, devoid of fine homes and minus thousands of honest, toiling individuals who pay their taxes, care for their property and send their children to first-rate schools. The hour-long NBC version showed no scenes of tree-lined residential neighborhoods, nothing of well-attended churches or of our modern hospital . . . NBC, in our opinion, was guilty of inaccurate and unfair reporting. It owes an apology to the City of Newburgh which is trying to solve problems found now in most cities . . . As an editorial, an editorial of the destructive rather than constructive type, the NBC presentation can be rated a success. As a documentary it was a farce which cannot help but cast a serious reflection upon every so-called 'documentary' which NBC and Mr. Huntley may presume to offer."

The Indianapolis *News* remarked February 2:

> "Huntley neglected to point out that, before City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell's program was instituted, there were reliefers in Newburgh drawing down more in welfare payments than city employes were receiving in take-home pay. No less than 17 families were receiving more than $200 per month. One family received $1,000 during the month of September. Others received hefty allotments ranging up to $365 per month.
>
> " . . . It becomes clear that, whatever assessment one makes of the Newburgh picture as a whole, Huntley's TV treatment of it was a lopsided distortion."

A telegram signed by Newburgh Councilman George F. McKneally, City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell and Corporation Counsel Lawrence Herbst was sent to Newton Minow, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Copies were sent to Representative Katharine St. George (R.-N.Y.), the Newburgh area's Congresswoman, and New York's two Republican Senators, Kenneth B. Keating and Jacob K. Javits. The telegram said:

> "It is respectfully urged that your committee investigate the preparation and documentation by NBC of its 'Battle of Newburgh, White Paper No. 9,' which was televised on Sunday, January 28, 1962, as an alleged factual news story.
>
> "We charge that the program distorted the facts and purposely slanted its comments and portrayal to mislead the public and to slander the city, its citizens and its officials. Although over 70,000 feet of tape was allegedly recorded it was so edited and excised as to present not a factual pictorial but a biased, prejudiced and distorted portrayal.
>
> "We therefore request that your committee subpoena all the tapes taken in preparation of the 'show' and permit us the opportunity of examining and questioning under oath all those individuals associated in preparing and presenting this telecast."

McKneally feels when "the full 70,000 feet of film is exposed to an impartial board that they will have to conclude that this was a biased . . . program."

The Newburgh Lions Club made a vigorous protest to NBC Board Chairman Robert W. Sarnoff:

> "Those who know the facts are outraged at the slanted, biased and completely prejudicial approach taken by your staff in its preparation of this film.
>
> "Our city, steeped in the traditions of the American Revolution, is proud of its present and past, and confident of its future despite your unscrupulous attitude . . . We regret your portrayal. We are sad to think that for commercial purposes you would prostitute a proud old American community. We trust that an appropriate apology will be made."

Congresswoman St. George has made this statement: "I have made some inquiries and find that the sentiments expressed [by the opponents of the show] voice the feelings of the vast majority of the citizens of Newburgh."

But NBC has not admitted any shortcomings. Howard Vandermeulen, of NBC's press department, said the network does not use "White Paper" to editorialize its views. " 'White Paper' tries to be factual and accurate," he said. "The idea is to present objective reports on a situation." Mr. Vandermeulen told HUMAN EVENTS: "All the charges made by Mr. Mitchell are false."

(Vandermeulen was referring in part to Mitchell's 18-point rebuttal of the show which HUMAN EVENTS printed last week.)

**Newburgh Taped Report**

HUMAN EVENTS sent Assistant Editor Neil Phelps-Munson to Newburgh to make a first-hand investigation of the accuracy of NBC's "White Paper." Phelps-Munson talked to scores of people including City Manager Mitchell. The dramatic report is made in a tape-recording which can be used by radio stations or by study clubs. The full report is 30 minutes. A condensed version is 12½-minutes. The 30-minute tape costs $8. The 12½-minute tape costs $7 unless it is part of a monthly plan when the price is $6, or a weekly plan when the price is $5 ($1 refund each for return of each tape).

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## *Newburgh Opinions*

*The Reverend Ignatius Bialdyga, pastor, St. Francis Church:* "I think NBC's 'White Paper' was so overdone you don't believe the evidence."

*Albert O. Kingsley, Assistant Superintendent of Schools:* "I think this is the second time that Newburgh has come off poorly in a national television program. In this particular program, NBC claims this was objective reporting. I say this is open to question. The welfare story was presented out of perspective. I think the welfare situation is one part of the city's picture; this is also true of the blighted or slum areas."

*Thomas I. Jamison, president, Highland National Bank of Newburgh:* "It was the most miserable, biased performance any television company could put on . . . The program ran down the community. Some action should be taken."

*Alfred Becker, president, Newburgh Kiwanis Club:* "I thought it was an awfully slanted affair, showing only the poorer things about Newburgh . . . Let them show me a city that doesn't have slum areas, including New York . . . "

*Ray Boyea, president, Broadway Business Association:* "Personally, I feel that instead of trying to bring out facts and figures, the program seemed to be a personal attack against Joe Mitchell. They seem to go out of their way to belittle the man in the eyes of the people of the country . . . The image of Newburgh was projected very badly. If they wanted to show a picture of the true Newburgh, why didn't they show Downing and Recreation Parks, our schools and churches, our business section and other good things Newburgh has to offer."

*Nathaniel Cowan, president, Newburgh Merchants Association:* "I think it was the most disgraceful thing I've ever seen. It degraded the city. Nothing good was shown; just the worst part . . . I believe the city administration should file a complaint with the proper authorities."

*Roger Crawshaw, president, West End Businessmen's Association:* "I don't think it was a fair or accurate picture. I don't think it did anyone any good. My feeling is that you more or less become disillusioned with anything on television when you see what happened here."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff wired NBC President Robert Kintner urging the network to repeat the program. He called it "a much needed public service . . . a real contribution to our nation . . . a searching documentary which replaced myths with facts and reality."

What is the background of the Newburgh situation? Why has it engendered such a controversy?

Alarmed by the growth of slums, a rising crime rate and especially fast-climbing welfare costs, the City Council, in May, 1961, appointed a nonpartisan three-man study committee.

In its report, this committee pointed out that 1,400 people out of a total population of 31,000 were on relief —using up a good share of the city's budget. As the report states: "Ninety-five per cent of the population is spending one-third of its municipal income to support five per cent of the population." (*Time* magazine listed welfare expenses as "$983,000 out of an overall city budget of $3,134,000 for 1961—[which] came to more than the city spent on police and fire protection.")

The report held that Newburgh's welfare system was, in fact, encouraging the immigration of unemployable welfare seekers. In addition, the report states, the city had "lost local control—the home-rule factor." Also, "the welfare problem was closely related to the problems of crime, violence, illegitimacy, disease, school problems and others, and all this was tied in with migration."

City Manager Mitchell asked the state and local welfare workers for help in reducing the cost of the program and eliminating the abuses, but they replied: "We have the state law and Federal law . . . and there is nothing we can do." Mitchell asked permission for and was granted "extraordinary, unlimited powers" by the City Council. He drew up a 25-point reform program which he submitted to the City Council. The Council adopted 13 of his points. On June 20, 1961, Mitchell sent these 13 procedural changes to the Newburgh Commissioner of Public Welfare. (HUMAN EVENTS printed these 13 points in the July 14, 1961 issue. These critical 13 points were not listed and, in fact, barely mentioned in the "White Paper.")

The State Board of Social Welfare got an injunction against the enforcement of the 13 points.

But Mitchell was undaunted. Our "approach changed but . . . our objectives remained the same." Using other means, the city was able to achieve impressive results. People became aware that there was a stiffer program —more careful scrutiny—even though the 13 points could not be put into effect.

Without denying aid to a single person who really needed it—no crackdowns on the blind, infirmed, the aged—Newburgh cut one-third of the people off the rolls —from 1,382 to 900. In February, 1961, the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) cases numbered 160. By August, they were down to about 100 and remained at that level. There were 100 home relief cases in February. This number was cut to 20 in August and was only 23 in December. The city was able to turn an estimated deficit of $59,000 (out of a $1 million welfare budget) into a $75,000 surplus, a saving of $134,000. Thus, the city was able to reduce the 1962 budget by 10 per cent, or $90,000, and to cut taxes for the first time in eight years.

There were other effects. As Councilman McKneally states: "There was a noticeable decrease in the crime rate since this crackdown on welfare abuses." Mitchell sums up the differences before and after welfare reform: "The climate and environment in the community has changed remarkably . . . People are thinking of taking care of themselves . . . There have been no adverse effects at all."

In November, 1961, the city registered its support of the reform program by returning for a third term (rare in Newburgh) the two Republican incumbents on the City Council who backed the reforms despite a Democratic trend on the county level. The welfare program was the campaign issue. The election became, in Mitchell's words, "the true test of acceptance or rejection of this program on the part of the public . . . The people showed their continued support."

Why did this small city on the banks of the Hudson River merit so much national attention?

Newburgh leaders feel the protests came from Albany and Washington because the reform program did more than attempt to clear chiselers off the relief roles. Many in the community believe the reform program to be a challenge to the philosophy that local communities are heartless and would allow the needy to starve; therefore Federal and state control is required.

In Newburgh, "White Paper No. 9" is regarded as



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part of the drive against the principle of local control of relief programs. The follow-up step was the announcement by the State Department of Social Welfare that still another investigation is coming—this one a review of all case denials during December. Says Mitchell: "It is the State Welfare Board's position that one-half [ of these denials] were either illegal or unjustified." Mitchell says, however:

"We haven't had a single grievance. Not a single recipient has complained who hasn't been immediately satisfied or legally rejected. There has been no complaint to Albany of a specific case. We have saved money. We have kept the rolls down during the winter season when, according to welfare people, they should go up. I've got to say in all frankness that the only ones who are unhappy, who are grieved, who are hurt, are the welfare officials.

"Apparently today you are praised for spending money—playing the game—and you are investigated for saving money and getting chiselers out of the system."

Councilman McKneally sums up the opinion of many in Newburgh when he says:

" 'White Paper No. 9—The Battle of Newburgh' was the most outrageous thing that ever happened to the City of Newburgh or any other community. And I feel it was the result of deception on the part of the NBC people because they sent their director, Arthur Zegart, here to discuss this program with me and he assured me at that time that the program would be an impartial study of Newburgh the municipality —with all of its problems and all of the solutions as we found them. Welfare was to play a very small part in this portrayal.

"However, it turned out to be otherwise. I now believe that NBC deceived us deliberately to gain the cooperation of all the City officials and the City Manager in order to get into the City records . . . —particularly into the files of the Welfare Department—for the purpose of destroying the City Manager, of destroying the welfare reform program.

"I strongly suspect . . . that this whole program may turn out to be a vast conspiracy, because of the effect of the Newburgh reform program on the country as a whole and the strong demand for legislative changes at the national . . . and state level.

"This is something that the vested welfare people do not want and are willing to destroy at any cost, even at the cost of destroying a community. This was very apparent from the program and I have so stated in my telegram to the FCC . . . "


# Foreign Policy, Newburgh, Medicare Featured in 3 New Taped Interviews

These 12½-minute tape-recorded interviews are the fifth, sixth and seventh in the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS Congressional Inteviews.

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1. Representative W. J. B. Dorn (D.-S. C.)
2. Representative Joseph D. Waggonner (D.-La.)
3. Representative Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.)
4. Representative Robert H. Michel (R.-Ill.)

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• The Cuban fiasco and the failure to achieve our objectives in the Organization of American States in the face of continuing Communist encroachment in the Western Hemisphere are the highlights of Congressman **John H. Rousselot's** discussion of foreign policy. In this HUMAN EVENTS Congressional Interview, Mr. Rousselot, who represents California's 25th Congressional District, discusses the need for positive action in foreign policy, cites the reasons for New Frontier failures and points to principles in a positive program aimed at victory.

• "The NBC 'White Paper No. 9—The Battle of Newburgh,' was a deliberately calculated attempt to destroy an idea, a city, and a man," concludes **Joseph McD. Mitchell,** City Manager of Newburgh, New York. In this interview with HUMAN EVENTS, Mr. Mitchell answers the recent NBC telecast with facts about the city of Newburgh and the welfare reform program initiated there last year. HUMAN EVENTS performs an on-the-spot investigation of the charges made in the telecast, which purported to depict an average American city with an average American city's problems, and presents a point-by-point answer to the charges. Those who are concerned with resisting greater control by the Federal government of local affairs will find this an enlightening and valuable interview.

• "The American system of voluntary medical insurance and a free enterprise medical system have raised the American standard of medical achievement far above that of any other nation. Any socialization of this system could not help but deteriorate this standard, and this has been the experience of countless nations before us." This is the conclusion stated by **Senator John Tower** in the seventh of the 1962 series of HUMAN EVENTS Congressional Interview. The Texas Senator examines the situation carefully, and demonstrates that care of the few needy can be accomplished by a more effective, less ruinous device, without imposing further Federal mandates on the lives and pockets of all the American people.




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# BRAINWASHING:

# Why It Works on Americans

One of the outstanding speeches from the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference was presented by US Army Major William E. Mayer, a neuropsychiatrist for the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Mayer is a top-ranking expert in the field of Communist brainwashing techniques.

In 1953, as a civilian for Army Intelligence, Mayer worked extensively with the American soldiers who cooperated with their Communist captors during the Korean conflict. Probing the minds, experiences, the backgrounds and the motives of these men, he discovered, during his months of painstaking interview and research, the reasons why Americans were susceptible to brainwashing techniques. The fascinating—if frightening—story of this effort, the discovery of the "soft streak in America," and the reasoned conclusion that Americans can and must defend themselves against this insidious mental invasion, is a story which every American should hear.

The tape recording of this 30-minute Mayer speech can be had for $5.75. The 15-minute question period for $3. Both for $8.75.

Major Mayer

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